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A. Wojnar

Rector W. Nowak handing the diploma to Prof. Huber

The assessments were prepared by Prof. Mariusz Jaskólski from the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań and Prof. Maciej Żylicz from the International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology in Warsaw.

Professor Robert Huber was born in Munich in 1937. He received a thorough education in the humanities in a secondary school in Munich. In 1956, he took up chemistry at the Technische Universität München and at the same time, as an amateur geologist, he was fascinated with minerals and crystals, which he collected during mountain excursions. He obtained his MSc in chemistry (1960) and doctorate (1963), followed by a habilitation (1968) at the Technische Universität München. In 1976, he was appointed as a university professor.

After his studies he began his work on determining the structure of proteins in the laboratory of Prof. Walter Hoppe. In 1972, aged 35, he became the director of the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry in Martinsried near Munich, and he performed this function for 33 years until his retirement. Although he officially retired, he has been very active, being a visiting professor at the universities in Cardiff, Duisburg-Essen, Barcelona and the Technische Universität München. He has been a long-standing editor of *Journal of Molecular Biology*. His academic achievements comprise over 700 publications, which have been cited almost 65,000 times.

Prof. Huber has collaborated with various academic centres, including the Jagiellonian University (with the microbiologist Prof. Jan Potempa, and Prof. Tadeusz Holak). Thirty students of the Jagiellonian University participated in six-month

HONORARY DEGREES FOR PROF. ROBERT HUBER AND PROF. WITOLD KIEŻUN

During the solemn session of the Jagiellonian University Senate, held on the occasion of the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University on 10 May 2014, the doctorates *honoris causa* of the Jagiellonian University were conferred on Professor Robert Huber, one of the most outstanding structural biologists, and Professor Witold Kieżun, an authority in the field of management sciences.

Doctor Honoris Causa for Professor Robert Huber

The Senate of the JU, having considered the resolution undertaken by the Council of the JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology, conferred the title of honorary doctorate on Prof. Huber in particular for:

- his internationally recognised academic achievements, especially explaining at the atomic level the mechanism of photosynthesis responsible for the maintenance of life on Earth and presenting the fundamental role of crystallography in life sciences,
- disseminating and promoting the knowledge of structural biology and contributing to the development of the apparatus and measurement methods applied to elucidate the protein structure by way of X-ray crystallography,
- long-lasting assistance to Polish science and Polish researchers, including the co-operation with Polish academic centres, in particular the Jagiellonian University and the Max Planck Society.

internships at Prof. Huber's laboratory in Martinsried. Moreover, 20 Polish junior scientists wrote their doctoral dissertations in his laboratory. Prof. Huber's collaboration with Prof. Potempa from the JU Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology resulted in 15 publications describing the structure of important virulence factors in pathogenic bacteria.

Thanking for the honorary degree Prof. Huber mentioned the huge challenges of mankind:

- a) food for the growing population,
 - b) health and protection against continuously emerging bacterial and viral pathogens,
 - c) energy, probably mainly solar, but every other relatively clean source must be used, before we can enter the solar age.
- Chemistry will play a decisive role in solutions:
- a) by making draught and salt tolerant crop plants together with biology and the analysis of physiological pathways,
 - b) new strategies by analysing the biology of the pathogens and the design and chemical synthesis of novel antibiotics,
 - c) new materials for solar cells, easier and cheaper to make than the classical silicon based technology.

'I had studied chemistry at a time when most of the methods and technologies we use now for research and production were unknown. With much excitement I witnessed this development. The field is also now extremely lively. New discoveries are around the corner. It needs open eyes, a keen mind and enthusiasm to grasp them. Pasteur said, often repeated, 'exciting discoveries come to the prepared mind.'

Doctor Honoris Causa for Professor Witold Kieżun

The Senate of the JU, having read the resolution undertaken by the Council of the JU Faculty of Management and Social Communication, conferred the title of honorary doctorate on Prof. Witold Kieżun in particular for:

- his internationally recognised academic achievements in the area of the organisational and management sciences, especially his creative continuation of the Polish praxeological thought,
- international achievements concerning the theory and practice of administration and public management, including his accomplishments as a UN expert in Africa,
- educating generations of scientists who today are performing important functions in science and economy,
- promoting the good name of Poland and Polish science in the world,
- patriotic attitude in the Warsaw Uprising.

The reviews were prepared by Prof. Bogdan Nogalski from the University of Gdańsk and Prof. Ryszard Borowiecki from the Kraków University of Economics.

Witold Kieżun was born in Vilnius in 1922. Then his family moved to Warsaw, where he graduated from the Prince Józef Poniatowski Humanities Middle and High School in 1939. During the German occupation he studied at the School of Machine Construction and Electrical Engineering from which he obtained a degree of a technician-engineer of machine construction in 1942. At the same time, he attended clandestine courses of law at Warsaw University. From 1939 he was involved in the Home Army, fighting under the alias 'Wypad' in the special division 'Harnaś.' In August 1944, he was awarded the Polish Cross of Valour and the Silver Cross of Virtuti Militari.

After having surrendered, he escaped from German captivity near Ożarów. In March 1945, he was arrested by the NKVD and transported to the Krasnovodsk Gulag in the Karakum Desert. He could return to Poland pursuant to an amnesty act. In 1949, he graduated from the JU Faculty of Law, and then he moved to Warsaw. He started working in the National Bank of Poland and later filled the vacancy of an assistant lecturer at the Main School of Planning and Statistics (now the Warsaw School of Economics). In 1961, he furthered his academic career by taking part in a doctoral seminar, under the guidance of Prof. Jan Zieleniawski at the Polish Academy of Sciences Praxeology Institute. In 1964, he received his PhD in the field of Administration and Management, and in 1969, he presented a habilitation dissertation on the empowerment of organisational units. In 1975, he was awarded with the title of professor of economics.

Prof. Kieżun emigrated from Poland in 1980. He lectured at Temple University in Philadelphia, the Duquesne University of Pittsburgh and the University of Montreal. He also worked in Burundi, first as a UN and later as a Canadian representative. Currently, although well past his retirement age, he continues to work as a professor of Kozminski University and co-ordinator of the National Seminar on Critical Organisation Theory initiated in 1996.

He has authored over 400 publications in English, Polish, Czech, French, Russian and Spanish. In his studies and academic work, Prof. Kieżun has concentrated on the phenomena, events and processes determining the institutional effectiveness and in particular, the organisational management



A. Wojnar

Prof. Witold Kieżun

and its effectiveness. He presented for the first time in Poland a perfect model of 'an intellectual director,' i.e. manager focusing on strategic problems and being aware of his ancillary role in the process of management in order to fulfil the postulate of knowledge management and the creation of the intellectual capital of an organisation.

Prof. Kieżun has promoted 15 doctors and numerous masters and bachelors. Some of his students are well-known professors of economics and management. Besides his scholarly work, Prof. Kieżun writes poetry, creates compositions and engages himself in journalism.

In his short speech after the conferral of the honorary degree Prof. Kieżun mentioned his secondary school examinations in May 1939, his fascination with Polish culture and literature, especially the works of Stanisław Wyspiański, which motivated the young people to fight against the German occupant. He also recollected his post-war studies at the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University, especially his acquaintance with Zbigniew Herbert, a student of law, and the young priest Karol Wojtyła, a doctoral student at the JU Faculty of Theology.

Relating to the economic situation in the world and in Poland, he spoke about the balance between the concepts of 'to want/have' and 'to be,' which has also been widely discussed in philosophy. Just one percent of the world's population controls nearly half of the planet's wealth and the world's 85 richest people own as much as the poorest 50 percent of humanity according to a new study published during the World Economic Forum's annual meeting. In Poland there has been a huge disproportion between the income of people living in the ten biggest cities and the remaining Poles. In light of this imbalance Prof. Kieżun appealed for social solidarity.

M. Kantor

on the basis of the reviews and laudatory speeches

Canonisation of John Paul II and his connection with the JU

I have always considered the day I went up to the Jagiellonian University after I had passed my final high school examination in 1938 a great moment in my life.

I had the experience of the prewar Jagiellonian University of Kraków.

I will always remember the first of October 1938 in the room, in Gołębia Street where all the students of Polish met.

These are only some of the recollections of Pope John Paul II (Karol Wojtyła) concerning his studies at the Jagiellonian University. All of the documents related to Wojtyła's period of studies in the Faculty of Philosophy (Polish language and literature) and the Faculty of Theology are preserved in the JU Archives.

The relationship between the JU and Pope John Paul II was rich and varied. His first contact with the Jagiellonian University must have been on 28 May 1930, when his elder brother Edmund, received his degree in medicine *doctor medicinae universae* at the Jagiellonian University (he studied medicine in 1924-30)

On 14 May 1938, Karol Wojtyła passed his final examinations with distinctions, which allowed him to enroll at university without taking entrance exams. He chose to pursue Polish studies at the Jagiellonian University. After the Nazis had closed the Jagiellonian University in November 1939, he began working in the chemical factory in Kraków: at first, from 1940 he worked in the limestone quarry and then in the soda production unit. In the autumn of 1941, with a group of friends he founded Teatr Rapsodyczny. Their first performance was on 1 November 1941. He left the theatrical group quite unexpectedly in October 1942 when he decided to study theology and philosophy in the clandestine course at the Faculty of Theology of the Jagiellonian University and he also entered the secret Major Seminary in Kraków. On 16 February 1945, the council of the Faculty of Theology recognised the clandestine courses, and Wojtyła could enroll in the third year of theology in 1945.

From April 1945 till August 1946 Wojtyła was also employed as an assistant at the Jagiellonian University. He conducted seminars concerning the history of the dogmas. On 1 November 1946, he was ordained a priest. On 15 November 1946, he went to Rome to continue his studies at the Pontifical International Athenaeum Angelicum. In 1948, he finished his studies with a diploma *summa cum laude*. He wrote his doctoral dissertation *The Doctrine of Faith According to Saint John of the Cross*. But he did not earn the doctor's degree because he could not afford publishing his dissertation. He returned to Kraków and after having submitted his credits to the Examination Commission of the JU Faculty of Theology

he received a Master's Degree in Theology on 24 November 1948, and a Doctor's degree on 16 December 1948.

Then he wrote his habilitation work on the Christian ethical system of the phenomenologist Max Scheler. This work was accepted by the Council of the Faculty of Theology at the Jagiellonian University on 12 December 1953 but the communist authorities' prevented his receiving the degree until 1957.

After the communist regime had removed the Faculty of Theology from the Jagiellonian University in 1954, the official contacts between the university and Fr Karol Wojtyła stopped. But there were contacts between Fr Wojtyła and particular JU students and teachers. The Jagiellonian University tried to invite Archbishop Wojtyła to various events during the 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University in 1964 but the communists' authorities did not give their permission. Wojtyła could visit the JU only in 1967 and in 1968. Nevertheless, Archbishop Wojtyła continued his relationships with JU professors as he was invited to their homes. During those meetings they discussed

various social, moral and political issues. The last meeting of this circle was to take place on the day of Cardinal Wojtyła's leaving for the conclave in 1978.

It is worth mentioning the honorary degree conferred on John Paul II by all of the JU faculties in 1983. This historical event could be called the climax of the affectionate relationship between the Pope and his Alma Mater. There were also two official visits of John Paul II to the Jagiellonian University in 1997 and 2000 as well as the jubilee pilgrimage of JU employees to Rome in 2000. There were also scientific meetings with the JU Rector A. Koj and Prof. Fr. Ziejka and Prof. M. Bobrownicka who was the Pope's colleague when he had studied Polish literature.

Now a delegation of the Jagiellonian University, headed by its Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, participated in the ceremony of the canonisation of John Paul II in Rome on 27 April 2014.

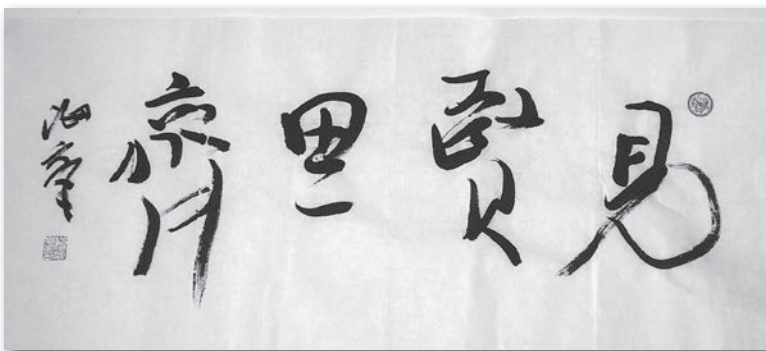
Days of John Paul II aim at commemorating the figure of Saint John Paul II and promoting his legacy in the academic community of Kraków and the whole Region of Małopolska. The theme of this year's 9th edition of the cycle of scientific conferences and sessions, contests, concerts and plays, to be held on 4-6 November 2014, is 'Hope.' The event will include an international symposium 'Roads of Hope' that will be organised in the JU Collegium Novum on 5 November.



John Paul II receiving the JU honorary degree in 1983

M. Kantor

partly based on Alma Mater No. 166/2014



Sinology – a new study programme at JU

The Department of Japanology and Sinology as part of the JU Institute of Oriental Studies was launched in 1987, making the Jagiellonian University the third academic institution in Poland to offer a programme in Japanese studies. Originally established as the Department of Japanology with lectures in Japanese language and literature, it has extended its fields of courses to Japanese history and culture.

Currently, the Department Japanology and Sinology has expanded its educational offer by launching a new undergraduate study programme: Sinology in its Department of Japanology and Sinology from the academic year 2014/2015. The studies of China-related subjects include the Chinese language, literature, history and other subjects.

The three-year Bachelor programme embraces a course of spoken and written Chinese. Upon its completion students will be able to engage in effective verbal and intercultural communication. This solid fathoming of the secrets of the Chinese language area will help students understand the cognitive and perceptive mechanisms of the society and the individual resulting from the specificity of the Chinese writing, vocabulary rooted in the Chinese classical language, and tradition reflected in the language of every epoch, including the contemporary language. Knowledge of the language is the key to getting to know the sources, the people, their culture and country of 'yesterday and today.'

The curriculum of the new study programme includes an intense Chinese language course, including knowledge of the language and its acquisition, the systems of the Chinese script, the rudiments of classical Chinese as well as exercises (speaking, writing, reading and translation). Students will also study subjects that will introduce them into the circle of culture and history of the Middle Country. The other subjects are of a general character (linguistics and philosophy), providing students with an ordered knowledge of the humanities in the Eurocentric and Sinocentric perspectives.

In the future the JU Institute of Oriental Studies is planning to open a Master programme in Sinology.

It is worth mentioning that the Institute of Oriental Studies has entered into collaboration with the University FU Jen in Taiwan and from October 2014 courses of Chinese will not only be conducted by Polish teachers but also by Chinese ones.

*Dorota Palik,
JU Institute of Oriental Studies*



E. Nowakowska

Professor Choi Sung-Eun delivering her lecture

45th Summer School of Polish Language and Culture

The Summer School of Polish Language and Culture for Foreigners was organised for the 45th time at the Jagiellonian University. The opening of the four-week programme (4-31 July) took place in the aula of Collegium Novum on 4 July 2014. It gathered over 250 participants from several dozen countries, the biggest group was from the USA. On behalf of the JU Rector the opening word was delivered by Prof. Andrzej Mania, JU Vice-Rector for educational affairs. The JU Faculty of Polish Studies was represented by its Vice-Dean Prof. Anna Łebkowska. Then Dr Piotr Horbatowski, the Director of the JU School of Polish Language and Culture, stressed the variety of classes, workshops and interactive meetings as well as the attractiveness of the venue – the city of Kraków. In turn, Prof. Miodunka from the JU Centre for Polish Language and Culture in the World, spoke about the process of the certification of the Polish language, stressing that the Polish language certificate has become important to the EU labour market. The first exams for 120 people were organised in 2004 and ten years later the number of those that took the exams increased to 2,074.

The ceremony also gathered international guests, Mr Roel Respecia from the Consulate General of the United States, Mr John Micgiel, President of the Kościuszko Foundation, and representatives of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, to mention but a few.

The honorary guest of the opening was Professor Choi Sung-Eun (Esterka Czój) from the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea, who delivered a lecture entitled 'A journey to translation land – dedicated to future translators of Polish literature.' Prof. Choi herself had attended a summer course of Polish in 1991 and from that event her adventure with Polish language and literature began.

Professor Choi Sung-Eun pursued programmes in Polish Studies and Central and East European Languages and Literature at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Then she obtained her doctorate in Polish literature from the University of Warsaw. Prof. Choi Sung-Eun has chaired the Department of Polish Studies of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. She has also been an active translator of Polish literature. The Polish government awarded her with the Knight's Cross and a Gloria Artis Silver Medal in recognition of her outstanding contribution to promoting Polish literature.

A. Czarnomska, M. Kantor

OPENING OF THE MAŁOPOLSKA CENTRE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology of the Jagiellonian University (MBC) is a joint initiative establishing a scientific centre and developmental research facility of two universities: the Jagiellonian and the University of Agriculture of Kraków. The Centre was built within the framework of the 'Innovative Economy' Operational Programme for 25 million euros.

The Programme Innovative Economy is one of six national programmes under the National Strategic Reference Framework, which are co-financed from EU resources. This programme is directed mostly to all entrepreneurs who want to implement innovative projects connected with research and development, modern technologies, investments of high importance for the economy/implementation and use of information and communication technologies.

The opening of the Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology was held at the new JU Campus on 13 May 2014 within the framework of the scientific conference 'Challenges of Biotechnology in the 21st Century' (13-14 May). The first part of the conference consisted of a solemn opening, embracing the speeches delivered by the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, the Chairman of the MBC Committee and project co-ordinator Prof. Kazimierz Strzałka, the Vice-Marshall of the Małopolska Voivodeship Mr Roman Ciepiela, the Vice-President of Kraków Mrs Elżbieta Koterba and the Head of the National Science Centre Prof. Andrzej Jajszczyk. The other participants included the JU Vice-Rectors, the Chancellor, the Bursar and former rectors, MPs, representatives of the diplomatic corps and other Polish institutions of higher education. After the ribbon had been cut, the participants visited the laboratories of the MBC. Then they listened to the lecture 'Structural biology and its translation into practice and business, my experience' by Prof. Robert Huber, a Nobel Prize Winner and JU honorary doctor. The other lectures were delivered during two sessions: challenges in neuroscience and advances in biophysics and biomedicine. The first session was chaired by Prof. Kazimierz Strzałka and Prof. Tadeusz Marek. The talks included 'Critical



One of the MBC laboratories

phenomena in brain sciences, a brief account' delivered by Prof. Dante Chialvo (The National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, Buenos Aires) and 'Brain diseases as a challenge for contemporary biomedicine' by Prof. Jacek Kuźnicki (International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Warsaw).

Session two entitled 'Advances in biophysics and biomedicine' was chaired by Ass. Prof. Ewa Zuba-Surma and Prof. Tadeusz Sarna while the panellists were Prof. Mariusz Ratajczak (Stem Cell Institute, University of Louisville) speaking on 'Today and future of regenerative medicine,' Prof. Gerald Kneller (National Centre Scientific Research, Center for Molecular Biophysics, University of Orleans) – 'Minimal models for biomolecular structure and dynamics' and Prof. Avigdor Scherz (Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot) – 'From photosynthesis to cancer therapy – the emerging of a new treatment paradigm.'

The lectures delivered on the second day of the conference focused on pharmacological therapies and drug design, novel trends in plant biotechnology and new challenges in disease treatment.

The Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology will conduct research at the world level, generating innovations and directed to cooperating with companies related to life sciences. Its international collaboration will include working with the Max Planck Gesellschaft, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and Kyoto University. The MBC enables complex research on different levels of organism function, help increase the competitiveness of Polish biotechnological thought and narrow the gap between developmental research and industry. Six research centres, comprising diverse yet complementary research themes, will be established. The areas of future scientific research of the MBC (biotechnology, infectious diseases, food safety, neurobiology, nutrigenomics and bioinformatics) comprise the Bio thematic group, one of the four strategic themes of research and technology development in Poland.

M. Kantor



The Małopolska Centre of Biotechnology

650TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The main celebrations of the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University took place on 8-12 May 2014. They abounded in many significant and solemn events embracing different aspects of the JU history and present activities. Led by the motto of the 650th anniversary 'Inspired by the past we shape the future' the whole community of the Jagiellonian University participated in the following events, to name but a few:

Placing of a time capsule in the Professors' Gardens



A. Wojnar

The medal and other documents to be placed in the capsule

On 8 May, a time capsule was placed in the JU Professors' Gardens. The capsule may be opened only in 50 years. It contains a message of the JU Rector and Senate to the future generations, the JU statue, a 650th Anniversary medal, over 700 files (4.5 GB) collected by JU students and recorded in a GlassMasterDisc, files from JU doctoral students recorded on three pendrives, texts entitled 'How do you image the Jagiellonian University in 50 years,' selected in the literary contest of the daily 'Dziennik Polski,' CDs with several recordings of the JU Choirs, materials given by the Salt Mine in Wieliczka, stressing the relationships between King Casimir and the funds from the mine, a copy of the special edition of the JU monthly 'Alma Mater' and a special postcard of the Polish Post.

The capsule, a high class stainless steel container, was sealed by a heavy lid with a commemorative dedication, buried and covered with a plate of polished dolomite, on which an ornate capital was placed. Then a brass plaque with the following inscription in Polish and English 'Time capsule made on the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University, 1364-2014, Kraków, May 2014.'

It was the JU students that came up with the idea of the time capsule. Whereas



Placing the time capsule

Dr Monika A. Koperska from the JU Faculty of Chemistry undertook the task of protecting the interior of the capsule from environmental damage. She chose the paper and ink used by the Rector to write his message. She also protected the capsule against moisture and temperature changes.

Last but not least, the Capsule was a gift from Mr Janusz Soczówka, President of the Megabud company, which specialises in conservation and renovation.

Commemoration of the Founders in the cathedral

On 10 May, the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak, the former rectors Prof. Karol Musioł and Prof. Franciszek Ziejka, the Chancellor, the Bursar and representatives of students and graduates put flower bouquets at the tombs of the University's Founders: King Kazimierz the Great, Queen Jadwiga and King Władysław Jagiełło. A short prayer at the Cross of Queen Jadwiga was said by the host of the Wawel Cathedral Msgr Zdzisław Sochacki.



A. Wojnar

Commemorating the Founders

At 9 a.m., Mass in the intention of the whole community of the Jagiellonian University was celebrated by Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz. The beginning of the Mass was accompanied by the tolling strokes of the Sigismund Bell from the cathedral tower.

After the Mass, the gathered members of the academia, including international guests, formed a procession and walked along the streets of Kraków from the Cathedral to the JU Auditorium Maximum to attend the JU Senate Session.

International students in the procession



A. Wojnar

Solemn Senate session

The solemn session of the Jagiellonian University Senate was held in the Auditorium Maximum on 10 May 2014, at 12:00 pm. It gathered over 1,000 participants, including members of the academia, national and local authorities, church dignitaries, international guests and students.



Rector Wojciech Nowak

After the JU Choir had sung the hymn *Gaude Mater Polonia* Professor Wojciech Nowak, JU Rector delivered a speech. He stressed that King Casimir the Great, the founder of the Jagiellonian University, was the first to guide Poland towards united Europe – towards the Europe of knowledge. Therefore, Kraków gained the illustrious status of a university city. Although since its foundation the University went through all kinds of vicissitudes its mission has been carried without interruption. It has always been an enclave of Polish identity and home

to the greatest Polish minds, including Copernicus and Pope John Paul II. Currently, the Jagiellonian University faces a set of tremendous challenges: maintaining and developing its existing research potential, marking its presence in Europe or benefiting from the opportunities offered by the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Rector Nowak also mentioned the academia was to serve society. We should realise that nothing is given forever and the whole academic community is to care for the development of the University. Finally, the Rector appealed for unity of all those who fostered academic values: together and in unison, remembering that *ubi concordia, ibi victoria* – where there is unity, there is victory.



President Bronisław Komorowski

A special guest during the JU Senate session was Mr Bronisław Komorowski, President of the Republic of Poland. In his short message he referred to the Jagiellonian University's motto: *Plus ratio quam vis*, which was also important to social life and relations between countries. It is not force that decides about the development of the world but what is logical, wise and creating better perspectives. He reminded the audience of the role of the Jagiellonian University during the hard times of Poland when the University upheld the hope for Poland's restoration.

President Komorowski also stressed the role of King Casimir the Great whose decision to create a university 'moved the border of the Western world and European civilisation to the East.' Finally, the President wished the Jagiellonian University 'this kind of wisdom that built Poland's strength and was a pattern that we all should follow.'

Then the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak handed President Komorowski a special album containing the documents of the studies of the President's great-grandfather at the Jagiellonian University. These documents had been found by the Director of the JU Archives Prof. Krzysztof Ożóg.

The rector also read a letter from Pope Francis sent on the occasion of the anniversary. Pope Francis mentioned the foundation act of 12 May 1364 and Pope Urban V's bull, giving the newly-established university the international attribute *licentia ubique decenti*. He wished the Jagiellonian University success in rooting wisdom, knowledge and righteousness onto all aspects of Polish life.

The solemn session of the JU Senate was also an occasion for handing various distinctions. The first person to be awarded was Mr José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission. He received a *Plus Ratio Quam Vis* Gold Medal. The laudatory speech was delivered by Professor Karol Musioł, former JU Rector while the Latin diploma was read by Professor Jacek Popiel, JU Vice-Rector for human resources and financial management. Prof. Musioł stressed the significance of the motto *Plus ratio quam vis* as the guideline of the University's activities. If people had followed this motto, the decisions would have been rational, based on knowledge and taken for the good of humankind since reason embraces respect and tolerance for others and the world that surrounds us. In the past this gold medal of the Jagiellonian University was given to John Paul II, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Now the medal was presented to another outstanding figure of contemporary Europe Mr José Manuel Durão Barroso, in particular for:

- putting reason over force in all of his activities,
- applying the results of his scholarly research in the fields of international law and European studies,
- participating in peacekeeping missions,
- acknowledging the importance and promoting European science, education and culture,
- very important, personal contribution to the construction of the European Union.

José Manuel Durão Barroso was born in Lisbon, graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon and in European Studies from the University of Geneva. He published several books and numerous articles on political science and international relations. He was appointed the President of the European Commission in 2004.

In his short speech Mr Barroso stated:

Let me start by thanking Rector Wojciech Nowak, Professor Karol Musioł and the Jagiellonian University. I am deeply grateful to receive this honour, the Plus Ratio Quam Vis, from such a prestigious University; one of the oldest Universities in Europe, on the occasion of its 650th anniversary.

It is with real emotion that I participate in this commemoration of a Polish university where among others have studied such great Polish, European and world figures like Nicolaus Copernicus and Karol Józef Wojtyła who later became Pope Jean Paul II. This morning I could visit the Collegium Maius and learn more about your proud tradition.

The history of your university bears witness of the extraordinary resilience of the women and men of Poland. Throughout a very turbulent history marked by so many changes, more than once your determination and your courage have prevailed over wars and invasions, partitions and deportations, deprivation and totalitarianism. Thanks to you and your ancestors today Poland stands as a strong democracy and a vibrant member of our European Union.

Both you and your predecessors have shown as Czesław Miłosz put it, 'The passionless cannot change history.' The history of your university is also the history of the extraordinary resilience of an ideal: the aspiration to European unity. Over the centuries this enduring ideal has always outlived war, nationalism and division. It went through a stormy journey, from our common Christian roots, the Renaissance and the rediscovery of Europe's Greco-Roman heritage, the early days of the European communities and then the fall of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall; from the peregrinatio academica to the European Commission's Erasmus programmes and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowships.

The history of your university sends to all of us a powerful message: how important it is to hold on to our ideals. Nothing worth having is easy to get. We will suffer setbacks. We will be confronted with doubts and even fears. But if we hold firm on what we believe in, if we stick to our goals and uphold our values; then we can look forward with confidence to a brighter future.

Plus Ratio Quam Vis is the motto of your University and to receive the Plus Ratio Quam Vis gold medal has a very special meaning for me, personally of course, but also as President of the European Commission.

'Let reason prevail over force' or 'Let wisdom prevail over power' could have been indeed the motto of the European Union. A Union built on shared values: peace, democracy, respect of human dignity, and I mean the respect of every man, woman and child, tolerance and justice. It has been since the very beginning the guiding principle of the European integration process. A process built on free consent. No country has been forced to join or stay against the collective will of its citizens.

Let reason prevail over wars has been the founding narrative of our Union born on the ashes of two devastating World Wars. And it still remains our fundamental 'raison d'être.' Peace is not a given once and for all. How could we forget it as the crisis in Ukraine is showing the fragility of peace in Europe and challenging the core values on which our Union is built?

Let reason prevail over oppression and division has been the dream of millions of Europeans from the streets of Lisbon and Athens in 1974 to the Gdansk shipyards in 1980 and then Berlin in 1989. And for each of us, our accession to the



Rector Nowak handing the medal to Mr Barroso

European Union has contributed to anchor democracy in our countries and to support our economic progress.

Enlargement, or what I prefer to call it: reunification of Europe, has been a key element of the project of a united, free, democratic continent at peace. It also makes Europe more prosperous. It has indeed made Europe more stable and stronger. In this fast-changing globalised world, size and integrity matter more than ever.

That is why our European firm commitment must be now to let reason prevail over the reawakening of the old demons – the demons of populism, protectionism, extreme nationalism, xenophobia. We need to move toward a more perfect political union to strengthen our capacity while upholding our values and defending our interests and model of society.

Today two leading intellectuals – Professor Robert Huber and Professor Witold Kieżun – will be conferred Honoris causa degrees from the Jagiellonian University and let me extend my warmest congratulations to both of them. People of the worlds of science and culture can play a vital role to confront prejudices, to break down barriers, and to draw people together beyond borders. They can deepen our understanding, raise questions, mobilise our imagination and, also sometimes from unconventional perspectives, light the way towards creative solutions to new challenges. As Marie Skłodowska-Curie, once said and I quote 'nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.'

And when I had the great honour on behalf of the European Union to make the acceptance speech of the Nobel Peace Prize attributed precisely to the European Union, I not only quoted that great Polish and European figure that was John Paul II but I also mentioned that at the core of the European Union and at the core of our civilization is the idea of science and culture. And I believe, more than ever, that the role of universities and I want also to extend my admiration to the community of universities across Poland is so important in this very turbulent and unpredictable beginning of the 21st Century.

And the European leaders of this 21st century should nurture these words of Marie Skłodowska-Curie since we do

have now to make decisions that will determine for many years whether Europe remains an area of stability, shared prosperity and freedom.

Europe is now at a turning point where we do need to come to a clear political understanding of what we want and need to do together and to display an unwavering commitment to the democratic power of deliberation and to forge a new consensus for a united, open and stronger Europe.

The fundamental question we must answer is what kind of communality do we recognise as necessary; and the fundamental approach we must embrace is a cooperative one between the European Union, its institutions and all its Member States.

Let me conclude by stressing that as imperfect as our Union might be we should never forget that millions outside our borders want what we take for granted, millions outside our borders some of them close to Poland like Ukraine in fact are aspiring to our standards of living, to the fundamental civil and political freedoms, to the rule of law, to free and fair elections and to the respect of their sovereignty.

But the fact is that our European success story has never been a natural development and we would take it for granted at our peril. It has always been a process – based on reform and not revolution – requiring at each step clear vision, steady determination and hard work.

And today more than ever it requires collective political vision and leadership as well as explicit national ownership. Europe is not just Brussels or Strasbourg, it is not just European institutions, Europe is all of us, Europe is also here at the centre of Europe, at the centre of Poland, it is here in Krakow. It is now our responsibility to continue making the path as we walk. Having that in mind, as another great former student of your university Wisława Szymborska's said, 'The only roads are those that offer access' [Nie ma dróg innych oprócz drogi dojścia] (authorised text).

* * *

Professor Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Minister of Science and Higher Education, stressed that the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University was a unique festival of Polish science as the University's rich history, laying firm foundations of a strong academia, contributed to a large extent to Poland's history.

Professor Stephen C. Dunnett, Vice-Provost for International Education, the University at Buffalo, *The State University of New York*, spoke as the representative of the international guests:

It is a great privilege and honour to offer heartfelt congratulations to the Jagiellonian University on this historic anniversary on behalf of her many international partners. With gratitude and humility, I join with my esteemed colleagues representing leading universities around the world in celebrating the Jagiellonian University's magnificent past and most promising future. We form a community of great universities linked to the Jagiellonian with strong bonds of fellowship and mutual affection. Together we salute Rector Nowak, and the faculty, staff and students of the Jagiellonian University and we look forward to sharing in the festivities of the Jubilee today.

Throughout its distinguished 650-year history, the Jagiellonian has been a leading centre of intellectual and creative activity, attracting scholars from throughout Europe

and beyond. Despite many dark days and troubled times in its long history, the Jagiellonian has always remained a beacon to the Polish people and a sanctuary of higher learning and culture for Poland and for Europe. This year's remarkable anniversary finds the Jagiellonian at a point of strength and influence unmatched in the past, as a new era of freedom and progress marks the university's ascendancy among the great universities of the world. We all rejoice in the extraordinary development and success of this distinguished university, and wish the Jagiellonian continued growth and institutional advancement in the future.

Great universities are by definition internationalized, as the Jagiellonian demonstrates through its extensive global engagement and outreach, its active affiliations with 195 leading universities around the world, many of which are represented here today. The Jagiellonian University is a national and European treasure, whose faculty and students today maintain the high standards of their remarkable forbearers.

As a longstanding partner, the State University of New York at Buffalo has benefited on many levels from collaborating with the Jagiellonian. I would like to share one example from the most recent phase of our 25-year institutional relationship which I think may be shared by many of my international colleagues. Over the past ten years we have been fortunate to receive at the State University of New York at Buffalo visiting scholars in a variety of fields from the Jagiellonian each semester. These young men and women from Kraków – either doctoral students or junior faculty working on their habilitation – have been truly a delight to have at our university. They have been consistently impressive as scholars and colleagues, with a brilliant command of their disciplines and a sophisticated and cosmopolitan approach to learning and research, highly cultured and eager to take advantage of their time in Buffalo. They are not only superb ambassadors for their university but wonderful exemplars of the outstanding faculty and scholarship for which the Jagiellonian is so well known. They represent the best of the Jagiellonian and are an assurance of the great future ahead for the university. Along with the other partner institutions represented here today, the State University of New York at Buffalo looks forward to being part of the Jagiellonian University's exceptionally promising future and to strengthening our close ties of friendship in the years to come (authorised text).



Prof. Stephen C. Dunnett

The address delivered by Professor Wiesław Banyś, President of the Conference of Rectors of Academic Schools in Poland, focused on the new social responsibility of universities – they must stimulate and foster creativity of not only scholars and students but also places, cities and regions.

In turn, Mr Dawid Kolenda, President of the JU Student-Self-Governing Association, said that the representatives of the JU student community and representatives of students from other Polish and European universities, participated in this ceremony not because of the sense of responsibility or someone's encouragement but because of their willingness to unify with history and to contribute to the creation of this University's and other universities' future. This willingness was 'always the driving force of the University's development. The students' participation in these celebrations was an excellent example of the unification of the academic circles in one place in order to celebrate this amazing idea, the *idea universitas*, which has been present within the walls of our University for 650 years.'

Then Mr Marek Sowa, Marshal of the Małopolska Voivodeship, and Mr Kazimierz Barczyk, President of the Sejmik of the Małopolska Voivodeship, handed the Honorary Gold Medal for Merit to the Małopolska Voivodeship for the Jagiellonian University to Prof. Wojciech Nowak, JU Rector.

That was followed by the conferral of two degree *honoris causa* on Professor Robert Huber and on Professor Witold Kieżun.

After Poland's National anthem had been sung, commemorative messages were inscribed in the Jagiellonian University Book and toasts to the prosperity of the Jagiellonian University were raised in the hall of Auditorium Maximum.

UNIVERSA Open Opera

The culmination of the main celebrations of the 650th Anniversary was the premiere of 'UNIVERSA – Open Opera' performed in the Main Market square in Kraków on the evening of 10 May. The University commissioned Jan A.P. Kaczmarek, a composer of international renown and Oscar winner, to create a symphonic piece that would honour the 650th Anniversary of the JU Foundation. Thanks to its form – a modern concert-opera-morality play – the work was directed towards general

audience. According to the composer himself 'open opera' was a direct reference to the form of the piece.

The visual part of the spectacle was based on the motif of seven liberal arts (Grammar, Rhetoric, Dialectic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy and Music). The opera combined two realities: the majesty of the University as well as the spontaneity and youthfulness of students, represented by the JU Choirs. The main protagonists of the opera were Queen Jadwiga (performed by the soloist Iwona Sobotka, soprano), Nicolaus Copernicus (portrayed by Małgorzata Walewska, mezzosoprano), Albert Einstein (performed by Szymon Komasa, baritone) and the personification of the seven liberal arts (acted by Julia Pietrucha). The opera was performed by Sinfonietta Cracovia conducted by Monika Wolińska and the Polish radio Choir and the JU Choirs.



M. Welzel

Julia Pietrucha performing the seven liberal arts

Finally, the audience consisted of 1,200 invited guests and several thousand listeners gathered in the square.

Unveiling of a plaque commemorating King Casimir the Great

On 12 May 2014, the day of the foundation anniversary, a plaque commemorating the Founder of the Jagiellonian University King Casimir the Great was unveiled on the front wall of Collegium Novum.

King Casimir the Great (Polish: Kazimierz Wielki) reigned in 1333–1370. Casimir was a peaceful ruler and a skilful diplomat. He is the only Polish king who received the title of 'Great' in Polish history. When he came to the throne, the economy of the kingdom was ruined as the country was



Prof. Witold Kieżun delivering his speech



depopulated and exhausted by war. During his reign he unified the government, codified its unwritten law, founded several new towns – two of them named Kazimierz after himself, built more than 50 castles, established a court in Kraków to arbitrate in all quarrels and to administer the law, confirmed and improved the privileges of Jews. Wishing to educate native lawyers and administrators, he founded the Academy of Kraków in 1364. Upon his death, Casimir left a kingdom which had doubled in size, was prosperous, wealthy and held great prospects for the future.

The unveiling of the plaque was jointly done by the JU Rector Prof. Wojciech Nowak and the former rectors Prof. Franciszek Ziejka and Prof. Karol Musioł. The JU Choir 'Camerata Jagellonica' sang 'Gaudeamus igitur.' The plaque shows a medallion with the king's head (according to the image of the king from his tomb in the Wawel cathedral) and two dates: 1364 and 2014. The Latin inscription is 'Casimiro Regi Poloniae Fundatori Universitatis Universitas Studii Generalis Cracoviensis.' Under the

inscription there are two coats-of arms: of Poland and the Jagiellonian University.

The idea of creating the plaque was conceived by Prof. Franciszek Ziejka. The design of the plaque was made by Prof. Jerzy Nowakowski from the Academy of Fine Arts.

The plaque was placed at the entrance to Collegium Novum, on the left side of the doors, symmetrically to the plaque on the right side, dedicated to Queen Jadwiga thanks to whom the University was restored in 1400.

M. Kantor



Plaque commemorating the Founder of the Jagiellonian University King Casimir the Great

Utrecht Network meeting

The annual general meeting of the Utrecht Network, embracing 31 European universities from 29 countries, was held at the Jagiellonian University on 7-9 May 2014 within the framework of the 650th Anniversary of our Almae Matris.

The meeting was preceded by the international workshop 'A new generation of European programmes for Education and Research: Synergies between Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020.' The workshop was not only dedicated to the two new EU programmes: Erasmus Plus and Horizon 2020 but also aimed at promoting networking activities between those dealing with the management of the two programmes with the Utrecht network.

Erasmus+ aims at supporting actions in the fields of Education, Training, Youth and Sport for the period 2014-2020. Its budget is 14.7 billion euros, a 40% increase as compared with the Erasmus LLP. The new programme gives opportunities to students, trainees, staff and volunteers to spend a period abroad to increase their skills and employability. It supports organisations to work in transnational partnership and to share innovative practices in education, training and sport. The new



J. Sawicz

Polish folklore dinner at the end of the meeting

sport action will support grassroots projects and cross-border challenges such as combating match-fixing, doping, violence and racism.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest European Research and innovation programme ever with nearly 80 billion euros of funding available over seven years. Between 2014 and 2020, Horizon 2020 will bring together under a single programme what in the past were the Seventh Framework Programme, the Framework Programme for Competitiveness and Innovation and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology.

The second day of the workshop focused on issues concerning collaboration between institutions of higher education and organisations from the private sector. The structures of Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020 were presented by Paola Motetti and Francesco Girotti from the University of Bologna. The discussion in two working groups of 11 people focused on the synergies between these programmes and good practices applied in organisational models of the programmes at particular universities. Debaters from 22 universities (the Jagiellonian University was represented by Dr Maria Kantor from the International Relations Office and Mrs Iwona Brzozowska from the International Research Programmes) shared their reflections on the ways of the realisation of the objectives of Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020 at their universities. On the second day of the workshop, the ways of



collaboration between the private sector and universities were shown by Prof. Samo Pavlin from the University of Ljubljana. Whereas Marco Degani from the University of Bologna discussed the problem of the triangle of knowledge and presented the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) under Horizon 2020. These topics were further debated in working groups.

The Annual General Meeting of the Utrecht Network took place in the JU

Auditorium Maximum on 8-9 May 2014. The representatives of the universities associated in the Utrecht network (the Jagiellonian University was represented by Mr Mirosław Klimkiewicz, Head of the International Students Office) discussed the Strategic Plan for 2014-2017, grants for junior researchers, and they listened to the reports concerning the activities undertaken by the Utrecht Task Forces dedicated to join study

programmes, staff training and student mobility as well as summer schools. They also discussed the participation of the Utrecht Network in the next conference 'Entering a new era' organised by the European Association for International Education in Prague in September 2014 and dedicated to transformations in international education.

Maria Kantor

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION: EUROPEANIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION

The celebrations of the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University abounded in numerous events. One of them was a conference entitled 'Internationalization of Higher Education: Europeanization and Globalization,' which gathered representatives of the European university networks: Coimbra Group, Europaeum, IRUN and Utrecht Network. The conference was held in the old hall of the JU Collegium Maius on 9 May 2014, on the eve of the main celebration of the JU foundation. The conference was preceded by the sessions of the General Board of Coimbra Group and the Academic Council of Europaeum in the JU Collegium Novum.

The conference was unique in many ways: the importance of its theme: internationalization of higher education and the rank of the invited guests. Since for the first time in history rectors, vice-rectors and representatives of universities belonging to several prestigious European networks gathered to discuss important issues concerning higher education. They represented such universities as Oxford, the Sorbonne, Edinburgh, Prague and Leuven, to mention just a few. Altogether 50 universities were represented, which are part, together with the Jagiellonian University, of the four academic networks, focusing on collaboration in research and education. One form of their activities is task forces or working groups dealing with specific issues.

The conference was opened by the JU Rector Professor Wojciech Nowak who reminded the conference participants of the magnificent history

of the Jagiellonian University and the challenges the JU would face in the future. The other representatives of the Jagiellonian University included Vice-Rector for research and structural funds Prof. Stanisław Kistryn, Vice-Rector for educational affairs Prof. Andrzej Mania, Vice-Rector for Collegium Medicum Prof. Paweł Laidler and Rector's proxy for international relations Prof. Zdzisław Mach, who organised the conference and chaired its sessions. The

Nijmegen and President of the IRUN Board) and Prof. Rik Torfs (Rector of the Catholic University of Leuven).

The conference was divided into two sessions. Each session embraced several 10 minute talks of the panellists. The main questions of the first session were: What is the strength of European education? What do we have in common? Are there any common European values belonging to our system of higher education that could be regarded as constituting the



The Europaeum Academic Council meeting

panellists included Prof. Dorothy Kelly (Vice-Rector for international relations and development of the University of Granada, Spain, and President of the Coimbra Group Board), Prof. Lenka Rovna (Vice-Rector for international co-operation from the Charles University of Prague), Prof. Mark Damazer (Master of St Peter's College, the University of Oxford), Prof. Sebastian Kortmann (Rector of the Radboud University

foundations of European institutions of higher education?

The other panel was dedicated to the following problems: How to promote European universities globally and effectively compete with non-European universities? Should we present our higher education as unique (even at the cost of our position in rankings) rather than adjust to the universal, international standards and compete



*Rector W. Nowak opening the conference.
The panellists in the first row*

M. Welzel



Sessions in the Aula Magna

with non-European universities without contributing anything 'specifically' European?

The debates following the talks were vivid and provocative. Professor Lenka Rovna spoke about the European identity and its potential influence on the European system of higher education. However, the other debaters warned against certain naivety hiding in the conviction that some common, unified model of European education can be worked out – there will always

exist differences between universities in Europe and despite the fact that more and more universities offer increasingly better studies one cannot avoid discrepancies between the levels of education. The problem that becomes more urgent is the independence of European universities facing the threat of progressive politicisation. No wonder that all the conference participants recognised that the autonomy of higher education institutions, guaranteeing independence of research and

educational activities, as a special value among the foundations of the activities of European universities.

It is worth adding that the Aula Magna and Stuba Communis of the JU Collegium Maius (the oldest JU building dating to the year 1400) were conducive to the discussions concerning Europeanisation and globalisation.

*Marcin Zubek, Natasza Styczyńska
Office of the Rector's proxy for
international relations*

Eighth National Conference 'Tax ordinance – evolution or revolution?'

The Tax Law Section, the JU Faculty of Law and Administration, organised the Eighth National Tax Conference on 5-6 April 2014. The conference gathered scientists and practitioners: tax advisors and judges from all over Poland to discuss the subject of tax ordinance as well as to provide a diagnosis of the legislation and practice in tax issues. The supervisor of the conference was Prof. Bogumił Brzeziński, Head of the JU Department of Financial Law. He also officially opened this scholarly event.

The first day of the conference was devoted to the following lectures: 'The issue of abnormal mechanisms of formation of the tax law' delivered by Prof. Witold Modzelewski (University of Warsaw), 'Tax law – the law of large dilemmas of interpretation' by Dr Agnieszka Bielska-Brodziak (University of Silesia) while Dr Agnieszka Olesińska (Mikołaj Kopernik University of Toruń) discussed the general clause against tax avoidance. Then the principle *in dubio pro tributario*

was described by Michał Potyrała whereas Dr Karolina Tetlak (University of Warsaw) analysed the issue of burden of proof in tax proceedings. The next three lectures concerned control in the tax law (Dr Dagmara Dominik-



*Prof. B. Brzeziński
opening
the conference*

of overpaid VAT (Małgorzata Militz), the deadline for repayment of excess of VAT input tax (Adam Bącal), the use of electronic documents (Justyna Zając-Wysocka), the rights of the taxpayer in the tax proceedings (Dr Artur Mudrecki), the idea of codifying the rights of the taxpayer (Prof. Jadwiga Glumińska-Pawlic), changes in regulations of issuing tax rulings (Dr Jowita Pustuł) and the abuse of the law by the tax authorities (Prof. Adam Nita).

We also hosted a special guest – the Italian lawyer Claudia Fornari, who spoke (in fluent Polish) about the difficult relations of her countrymen with the Italian tax authorities.

Last but not least, there were also humorous elements during the conference. The judge Adam Bącal mentioned his interesting conversion with the taxi driver in Kraków who was taking him to the conference. Being asked about the purpose of this visit to Kraków, the judge said that it was a conference on tax law. Hearing that the driver replied, 'Well, in this case I do not envy you.'

*Magdalena Malecka, PhD student,
JU Department of Financial Law*

Ogińska), succession of individual interpretation of the conversion of the taxpayer (Michał Leconte) and joint and several liability in VAT (Jerzy Martini).

On the second day the participants had the opportunity to listen to nine lectures. They mentioned such issues as the taxation of limited joint-stock partnership (Mariusz Szkaradek), refund

GERMAN-POLISH IFA CONFERENCE

– a debate on two of the most complicated tax systems in the world

On 23 May 2014, the German-Polish Tax Conference was held at the Jagiellonian University in Collegium Novum. It was organised by the International Fiscal Association (IFA) and co-organised by the Jagiellonian University as well as by the well-known law and tax firms: Wardyński & Partners, K&L Gates and Crido Taxand. It brought together scientific researchers, practitioners and representatives of tax authorities from Poland and Germany, who met together to discuss issues of common interest in terms of taxes.

The conference was a very specialised one and due to the enormity of the matters to be discussed, some issues might have only been outlined, but its main value was that it enabled the exchange of experience, which is of particular importance in the context of the fact that the Polish legislator as well as a doctrine often are inspired by German patterns.

As it was highlighted by both the Polish side and the German side during the opening of the Conference, the city of Kraków, and especially the Jagiellonian University, was a special place when it comes to Polish-German relations due to the remembrance of the *Sonderaktion Krakau*, i.e. the arrest of the Polish scientists by the German occupiers on 6 November 1939 in the JU Collegium Novum and their transport to the German concentration camps, which is still strong.

As stressed by Prof. Adam Nita, the meeting had already become a tradition

Marcin Jamróży and Werner Thumbs



M. Malecka

of the long-term co-operation between the JU Financial Chair and the Tax Law Chair of the Ruhr University Bochum, Germany, directed by Prof. Roman Seer. He also pointed out that the German-Polish co-operation concerning tax issues was particularly important because of the current economic data: Poland is the biggest state partner in the central-eastern part of Europe, and Germany is the biggest partner for Poland in the whole European Union.

This interdependence means that tax issues, especially the issues of taxation levied on income and trading, are especially important to both countries, and should be subjected to discussion and exchange of common experiences.

The conference was divided into five panels. The first panel focused on the comparison of both tax systems. Dr Herbert Becherer presented the German tax policy, including rates, budget (on the federal and local level) incomes and current trends. In turn, his co-panellists: Piotr Augustyniak and Joanna Prokurat presented the important practical issues during the four stages of a business cycle in Poland, dividing them into the investment, operational, restructuring and liquidation phase. Another very interesting thing was the economic information that in 2013, the German entities invested 422.8 million euros in Poland while *vice versa* – 140 million was invested. However, it is only 5% of all the Polish international investments. An interesting fact was the information that as compared with the Polish law (and in Germany the stamp fee is higher than in Poland) the German tax rulings are not binding for tax authorities and do not secure the taxpayer in a formal way as they do according to the Polish law.

The second panel concerned the issues of tax fraud, tax evasion and tax avoidance measures, which jointly cause a loss of significant state budget funds. In Poland, in contrast to Germany, currently there is no general anti-abuse clause, the purpose of which is to fight the above-mentioned problems. However, in Poland its implementation is underway. Various states also apply other methods, such as renegotiating



M. Malecka

Piotr Augustyniak

bilateral agreements on the avoidance of double taxation or increasing the international exchange of information between tax authorities. The panellists in this section were Dieter Eidemann, Cezary Krysiak and Piotr Punciewicz.

The panellists of the third panel included Iwona Georgijew, Prof. Heinz-Klaus Kroppen and Monika Laskowska who discussed the transfer pricing issues, especially audits, business restructuring, re-characterisation of related party transactions and latest developments in those issues, e.g. that nowadays in Poland, transfer pricing documentation is not protecting a taxpayer from price assessments.

The fourth panel was very extensive and therefore, it was divided into two parts. The first part was conducted by Dr Marcin Jamróży and Werner Thumbs. They joked that Poland had the most complicated tax system in the world, except for Germany. Then they discussed the issue of tax treatment of partnerships, i.e. models in the OECD countries, Polish and German legislation and double tax treaties. The other part of the panel was led by Dr Christian Dorenkamp and Dr Janusz Fiszer, and



M. Malecka

Prof. A. Nita, Prof. R. Seer and Prof. B. Brzeziński

focused on the taxation of corporations. The main issue highlighted was the difference in the tax rate of dividend – it is 19% in Poland while only 1.5% in Germany.

Finally, the debaters discussed the VAT. The last panel was conducted by Tomasz Michalik, Dr Christian Salder and Małgorzata Woźniak. Polish listeners could only notice enviously that in Germany the basic VAT rate was lower by up to 4% compared to the Polish one – 19%. Besides they could find some comfort in the fact that the German tax law was also ambiguous and not supportive of the safety of the taxpayer. In order to show it, the example of the mechanism of ‘reverse charge’ imposed on ‘mobile radio units and integrated circuits’ (as indicated by the German


expert, radios are included in many devices, such as mobile phones and tablets, and when it comes to ‘integrated circuits’ – even computer geeks do not know what it is) was analysed in detail. This panel and the whole conference ended with a general commotion of the audience concerning the new rules as regard to the place of supply of telecommunications, broadcasting and electronic services provided to non-taxable persons when they are the final consumers of such services, and an optional system called ‘Mini One Stop Shop’ (MOSS), applicable as of 1 January 2015. Especially the issue of how an entrepreneur providing services should investigate where his client is while consuming services and how he should prove his expertise for

tax purposes was interesting for the audience. At the end of the panel the representative of the Polish Ministry of Finance invited the audience to deepen this issue at a conference organised in collaboration with the European Commission to be held in September in Warsaw.

As tax law is an extremely interesting and complex matter, and yet so essential to the proper functioning of the state and interfering in the life of every citizen, several other conferences on this topic should be organised and certainly would be as successful as this German-Polish IFA Conference.

*Magdalena Malecka, PhD student,
JU Department of Financial Law*

New COST Action on Myeloid Regulatory Cell Research



In a healthy person the immune system is perfectly balanced, protecting against invading harmful pathogens or malignant cells while maintaining a state of unresponsiveness to our own body tissues and to the harmless substances we eat or inhale. Yet, in diseases such as inflections, inflammations and cancer, a pathological imbalance in this immune homeostasis occurs.

The latest experimental and clinical data indicate that the so-called myeloid regulatory cells control to a large extent the activities of the immune system which protects us from infections and prevents the formation of cancerous cells. These cells consist of a large amount of white blood cells, such as granulocytes, monocytes or dendritic cells. However, the dysfunction of these cells is still poorly understood. Although many disease processes are related to changes within myeloid regulatory cells the vast variety of these cells and the lack of unambiguous methods of their identification, makes it impossible for us to reach full understanding of how the cells work in their immunosuppressive activities and disease processes. This is to be changed by the new COST Action

called Mye-EUNITER (European Network of Investigators Triggering Exploratory Research on Myeloid Regulatory Cells), which the European Commission has just approved to be financed. This COST Action aims at establishing technical standards for the characterisation and analysis of these cells. These standardised and validated tools will aid the development of cellular biomarkers of disease and guide the design of novel therapies to manipulate the functions of these cells.

The COST Action (BM1404) was initiated by the immunologists from the University of Duisburg-Essen in Germany, actively supported by six universities associated in the International Research Universities Network (IRUN): the University of Münster (Germany), the University of Barcelona (Spain), the University of Glasgow (Scotland), Radboud University Nijmegen (Holland) and the Jagiellonian University, as well as by the University of Zurich. Currently, this COST Action embraces 18 European countries (Austria, Belgium Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and partners from the United States. On behalf of the Jagiellonian University the

programme is coordinated by Ass. Prof. Jarosław Baran (Department of Clinical Immunology and Transplantology, the Faculty of Medicine) and Prof. Joanna Cichy (the Department of Immunology, the Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology).

It is worth mentioning that another innovative aspect of Mye-EUNITER is the exchange of young researchers between institutions and laboratories within Europe by organising early stage researcher symposia, workshops, training schools and short-term scientific missions. Thus this COST Action can offer specialised training to doctoral students.

COST is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation of Science and Technology, allowing the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level. COST Actions receive funding for networking and exchange, the sum of which varies depending on the number of participating countries.

More information can be found at https://www.uni-due.de/biome/associated_cores.shtml

*Jarosław Baran
JU Department of Clinical
Immunology and Transplantology*

On 17 February 2014, Professor Maciej Szpunar, the first Polish Advocate-General of the Court of Justice of the European Union, visited the Jagiellonian University. The event, as well as the AG's stay in Kraków was organised by the JU Chair of the European Law. Born in 1971, boasting the degrees in law from the University of Silesia and the College of Europe, Bruges, and extensive experience both as a outstanding theoretician and practitioner in Polish as well as international and European law, Professor M. Szpunar is the youngest member of the Court of Justice of the EU (hereinafter also as 'the Court' or 'the ECJ').

The judges are assisted by nine Advocates-General who are responsible for presenting a legal opinion on the cases assigned to them. They can question the parties involved and then give their opinion on a legal solution to the case before the judges



M. Kiełbasa

Court's judgment issued in the case C-370/12 Pringle proved to be so important. The Advocate-General pointed out to the very ruling, showing the audience that the ECJ made a number of important decisions therein, concerning the legality of bail-out policies being pursued by the EU. The Court ruled that setting up the European Stability Mechanism (ESM, the fund through which financial assistance will in future be channelled

'Future of the European Union's judicial organs' – visit of the Advocate-General of the EU Court of Justice

deliberate and deliver their judgment. The intention behind having Advocates-General attached is to provide independent and impartial opinions concerning the Court's cases. The Advocate-Generals opinions are advisory and do not bind the Court, but they are nonetheless very influential and are followed in the majority of cases. Given the fact that Poland is only a little smaller than Spain, it has repeatedly requested a permanent Advocate General. Under the Lisbon Treaty of 2007, the number of Advocates-General may – if the Court so requests – be increased to 11, with six being held permanently by the six biggest Member States of the EU, and five being rotated between the other Member States. Such changes were in fact adopted by way of the Council Decision 2013/336/EU of 25 June 2013 increasing the number of Advocates General of the Court of Justice of the European Union (OJ 2013 L 179, p. 92). The number of Advocates General was increased to nine with effect from 1 July 2013 and will rise to eleven with effect from 7 October 2015.

Six of the nine Advocates-General are nominated as of right by the six large Member States of the European Union: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Poland. The other three positions rotate in alphabetical order between the 23 smaller Member States. Currently, they are held by Belgium, Finland and Sweden. Following the adoption of the Council Decision 2013/336/EU, Prof. Szpunar was appointed as Advocate-General by decision of 16 October 2013 of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States for the period from 16 October 2013 to 6 October 2018. The first Polish Advocate-General took the oath on 23 October 2013.

The Advocate-General's lecture, well attended by both JU students and professors as well as legal practitioners, focused on several main issues.

The first one was the Court's approach to challenges facing the European Union. The most important ones seem to currently regard economical questions. The Commission of the European Union lists the recent economic crisis, revealing a number of structural weaknesses as a single event most seriously affecting the entire Union. It is for that reason that the

to eurozone states facing the possibility of bankruptcy) was actually not contrary to EU law. By implication, the ruling also supports the recent attempts by the European Central Bank to shore up the euro by buying the government bonds of debtor states on secondary markets (that is, buying them from commercial banks that have first purchased them from governments). However, as the Advocate-General emphasized, the ECJ went further, insisting that in future financial assistance provided through the ESM will only be lawful if it comes with strict conditions. In practice, this will amount to instructions to privatise state assets, abolish some of labour laws, currently protecting employees against poverty and job insecurity and to cut welfare expenditure. Prof. Szpunar explained that in the very judgement, the ECJ provided some much needed flexibility to the EU's emerging economic constitution. The AG stressed that the ESM was established in a treaty which had been agreed by the members of the Eurozone actually outside the main structure of European Union law, therefore, opponents of the mechanism argued that only the EU itself had the competence to act in the area of monetary policy. The ECJ sidestepped such arguments by drawing a distinction between monetary policy (maintaining price stability) and economic policy (ensuring the wider economic stability of the eurozone). Such a distinction permitted the Court to conclude that the establishment of the Mechanism was indeed within the powers of the Eurozone countries. Apart from this legal distinction, the Pringle judgment sparked a debate on the steps which are to be undertaken to save the EU's single currency. In this respect, as the AG pointed out to, the ruling constitutes a landmark in the Union law as it recognises the need for institutional adaptation to deal with an existential crisis that is putting at risk not only the single currency, but also the entire Union itself.

Prof. Szpunar also discussed the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe (FTK) of 7 February 2014 on a programme of the European Central Bank (ECB). The programme concerned an unlimited buyout of the bonds of the crisis-ridden Eurozone countries aimed at reducing their borrowing cost (the Outright Monetary Transactions, OTM).

The German FTK initially issued an opinion in which it considered EBC actions to amount to potentially exceeding the mandate of that institution, but it pointed out that prior to the final judgment in the matter, it will refer it to the ECJ for assessment.

Moreover, the AG pointed out to the case of Spain (C-274/11) and Italy (C-295/11) against the Council of the EU concerning the so-called Unitary Patent. The actions filed by the two Member States of the EU were primarily directed against the decision of the Council to authorize a so-called enhanced cooperation of some Member States in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection. In a nutshell – enhanced cooperation, governed *inter alia* by art. 329 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) is a procedure that allows that certain initiatives be realised by certain Member States, if (unanimous) agreement on such initiatives cannot be reached by all Member States of the EU. Both Spain and Italy raised some formal and material objections to the appropriateness of such a cooperation within the scope of creation of the unitary patent protection. The ECJ, having shared the Opinion of Attorney General Bot, dismissed all the objections, thereby approving the formal side of enhanced cooperation for the creation of unitary patent protection.

The second group of issues discussed by Prof. Szpunar concerned the actions aimed at streamlining the functioning of judicial organs of the EU. The AG emphasized that in 2013, the ECJ experienced a striking increase in the pace of its judicial activity. First of all, the number of cases instituted at the Court was the highest since the entire judicial system of the European Union was created. Moreover, having completed 1,587 cases that year, the ECJ's productivity was at an unprecedented level. Such results (which, as the AG was quick to emphasize, were still not enough) were *inter alia* made possible by adoption of the Regulation No 741/2012 of the Parliament and Council amending the Protocol on the statute of the Court of Justice and by the amendment of the rules of procedure of the Court of Justice in 2012. What is more, the AG also elaborated the issues of the currently ongoing work on the amendment of the Statute of the Court of Justice in its section concerning the increase of the number of judges in the General Court of the EU, establishment of new specialized courts under Art. 257 TFEU as well as the question of expanding the General Court's cognition. The AG discussed the current changes in the functioning of the Court of Justice resulting from the increase in the number of Advocates-General as well.

Last but not least, the AG made himself available to questions from the public. A lot of them concerned the workings of the Court of Justice and Prof. Szpunar as an 'insider' proved to be a very interesting interlocutor in this matter. Some questions concerned the tricks of the trade of preparation of the AG's opinions and in reply to them Prof. Szpunar discussed the manner in which such opinions are drawn up. At the end of the meeting, he expressed his wish to be able to deliver the AG's opinion in Polish. At the time of his lecture, there was no opinion of the Court's AGs in our tongue, but life itself provided a handsome epilogue to the lecture, as on 8 April 2014 he delivered the opinion in the case C-377/13 *Ascendi Beiras Litoral e Alta, Auto Estradas das Beiras Litoral e Alta SA v Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira*, which was the first AG's opinion ever to be issued in Polish as an original language.

Marcin Kielbasa, PhD candidate,
JU Chair of European Law



J. Sawicz

Agreement with the Kyiv National Linguistic University

The Jagiellonian University hosted a delegation from the Kyiv National Linguistic University consisting of Prof. Iryna Sieriakova, Vice-Rector for didactics and international relations, and Mrs Svitlana Kazak, Head of the International Relations Office. They met Prof. Wojciech Nowak, JU Rector, Prof. Stanisław Kistryn, Vice-Rector for research and structural funds, Prof. Elżbieta Górską, Dean of the Faculty of Philology, Ass. Prof. Władysław Witalisz, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Philology, Prof. Jacek Ostaszewski, Dean of the Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Prof. Renata Przybylska, Dean of the Faculty of Polish Studies, and Dr Maria Kantor, International Relations Office.

During the meeting in the JU Senate hall, Collegium Novum, an agreement of scientific collaboration between the Jagiellonian University and the Kyiv National Linguistic University was signed.

The new agreement of scientific co-operation between the Jagiellonian University and the Kyiv National Linguistic University will be the 21st agreement of our University with the Ukrainian institutions of higher education and the sixth agreement signed on the university level. Currently, the agreement involves the Jagiellonian University Faculties: Philology, Polish Studies, Management and Social Communication and the Kyiv National Linguistic University Faculties: German Philology, Romance Philology, Slavonic Philology, Translation and Economics.

The agreement concerns joint research, organisation of scientific conferences, exchange of scientific information and literature, joint publications resulting from research and conferences, exchange of academics and administrative officers as well as the exchange of PhD candidates and students. The exchange of scholars will be based on the principle of reciprocity. As for student exchange, separate working programmes will be prepared by those university units that will decide to include student exchange in the framework of collaboration between both universities.

The initiative of co-operation between the Jagiellonian University and the Kyiv National Linguistic University was undertaken by the Faculties of Philology of both institutions and enlarged to embrace other faculties.

Vice-Rector Prof. Sieriakova also participated in the Thirteenth International Conference on English and American Literature and Language (April Conference) entitled *Beyond Words: Crossing Borders in English Studies*, held at the Jagiellonian University on 24–26 April 2014.

M. Kantor

VISIT FROM THE ROMANIAN MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

A delegation of seven people from the Romanian Ministry of Higher Education visited the Jagiellonian University on 9-11 April 2014. The delegation wanted to talk about the organisation of doctoral studies and personnel/promotion politics at the Jagiellonian University. The delegation consisted of Leonid-Nicos Marasescu, expert, control body under the authority of the minister, Iuliana Sima, ministerial adviser, general department for higher education, responsible for the study certificates, procedures for PhD, supervisor, habilitation certificates, and institution organising doctoral studies; Petra Motoiu, ministerial adviser, general department for higher education, Mihaela Dimitrescu, expert, control body under the authority of the minister, Marilena Aura Din, ministerial adviser, general department for higher education, Prof. Nicolae Istudor, president of the Economics Committee of the National Council for the Recognition of Academic Titles, Diplomas and Certificates and Stefania Elena Ionescu, Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding.

The programme of the visit included a guided tour to the JU Museum in Collegium Maius and visits to particular JU offices. The first meeting was with the JU Vice-rector for educational affairs Prof. Andrzej Mania as well as representatives of the JU Office for Student Affairs and the Department of Admissions. It concerned the organisation of PhD programmes in Poland and at the Jagiellonian University, including the agreements for joint supervision of a doctoral assessment process and recruitment for doctoral studies.

Another meeting was held in the Institute of Scientific Information and Librarianship, the JU Faculty of Management and Social Communication. The delegation discussed the practical aspects of doctoral programmes. The JU debaters included Ass. Prof. Remigiusz Sapa, the head of the doctoral studies of the Faculty of Management and Social Communication, Ass. Prof. Jacek Nowak, the head of the doctoral studies of the Faculty of Philosophy, and Ass. Prof. Dariusz Cichoń, the head of the doctoral studies of the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science.

Finally, the delegation talked to Mrs M. Harpula, the Rector's Proxy for Administration and Human Resources, Mrs M. Jania-Ochel, the Head of the Office for Human Resources, and Mr K. Kopacz, the Head of the Dean's Office, the JU Faculty of Law and Administration. The discussion focused on the JU policy concerning scientific promotion.

*Maciej Dziewirz,
JU Office for Student Affairs*



EMA General Assembly

On 6-7 June 2014, the Erasmus Mundus Students and Alumni Association (EMA) organised its General Assembly at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. It was the eighth EMA annual meeting, and at the same time the first one held in Poland. The Erasmus Mundus Students and Alumni Association, founded in 2006, embraces over 9,000 Erasmus Mundus students and alumni. Besides annual assemblies, the Association organises thematic conferences and workshops.

The opening of the EMA General Assembly was held in the main hall of the JU Collegium Medicum. On behalf of the JU Rector, Prof. Zdzisław Mach, Rector's Proxy for International Relations, welcomed all the gathered delegates. Then a welcoming speech was delivered by the EMA President Mrs Leasa Weimer, a US national. The meeting gathered 180 delegates, representing 57 nations. It was one of the largest multicultural meetings at the Jagiellonian University. The guests included two students who are actually studying at the JU within the framework of the Erasmus Mundus Programme.

The participants discussed the new Erasmus+ and its functionality. The panellists included Jordi Curell whose talk was entitled '10 Years of Erasmus Mundus.' The other discussed topics concerned the present challenges of the labour market, the possibilities of supporting graduates and news solutions offered by Erasmus+. Afternoons were dedicated to practical workshops organised by the EMA working groups. 'Statistics on EM over the past 10 years' was the title of the speech delivered by Jana Stetkova Fiorito on the second day of the meeting.

The participants of the EMA General Assembly could also visit the Jagiellonian University and the city of Kraków (a city game was very helpful in sightseeing).

Erasmus Mundus is a co-operation and mobility programme in the field of higher education. It aims at enhancing the quality of European higher education and promoting dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through co-operation with third countries. In addition the programme contributes to the development of human resources and the international co-operation capacity of higher education institutions in third countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

The name of the programme comes from Desiderius Erasmus Rotterdamus, a 15th-century Dutch humanist and theologian who studied in the best monastic schools throughout Europe. In his days, he was known as one of the most brilliant students of the time. 'Mundus' is the Latin word for 'world' and thus stands for the programme's global outreach.

In the last ten years the Erasmus Mundus Programme has embraced over 15,000 participants from the EU and the whole world.

*Natasza Styczyńska,
Office of the Rector's Proxy for International Relations*

M. Kopiejka





IRUN MEETING IN MÜNSTER

This year's annual IRUN meeting was held at the University of Münster (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster), Germany, on 23-24 May 2014. It gathered 63 people from ten universities – IRUN members.

The first meetings of the IRUN working groups took place on 23 May. The Jagiellonian University participated in the Careers Offices Group (Agnieszka Dudziak and Patrycja Supik, JU Careers Office), the Contact Persons Group (Maria Kantor, International Relations) and the IRUN Building Block 'Joint Programmes' (Dorota Maciejowska, Center for Excellence in Academic Teaching – Ars Docendi). There was also a meeting of the IRUN Building Block 'Competitiveness Horizon 2020' chaired by Prof. Ludovic Thilly from the University of Poitiers.

At the IRUN Rectors' Meeting, which took place on 24 May, the Jagiellonian University was represented by Prof. Andrzej Mania, Vice-rector for educational affairs.

The IRUN Rectors' Meeting was chaired by Prof. Sebastian Kortmann (Radboud University Nijmegen) and dedicated to the IRUN achievements 2013-2014. They included the activities of the Careers Services (Skype sessions, counselling services, online labour market information and Erasmus bid of all the IRUN universities 'E-experience: Skyways to European Careers'); Competitiveness H2020, excellence programmes, joint programmes and summer schools as well as staff and student mobility.

The second part of the Rectors' Meeting embraced two presentations. Viola van Melis, Head of the Centre for Research Communication, WWU Cluster of Excellence, talked on 'Religion and Politics in Modern and Pre-Modern Cultures. Dr Wilhelm Bauhus, Director of the Innovation Office at the University of Münster presented 'Backyard Scientific Discoveries: The Outreach Strategy of the Expedition Münsterland.'

Then the participants had the opportunity to visit three clusters of excellence: 'Religion and Politics' dealing with the relationship of religion and politics across epochs and cultures (200 academics from 14 countries, from more than 20 disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences); 'Cells in Motion: Imagining to understand cellular behaviour in organisms' and 'MExLab ExperiMINTe pupils' experimental lab aiming at establishing a long-lasting interest of middle and high school students in the subject fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

The next annual IRUN meeting is planned in Ljubljana in 2015.

M. Kantor



From the IRUN archive

Participants of the Rectors' Meeting

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY 2014

AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITIES – AUTONOMY OF CITIES

On 5-6 June 2014, the next conference of the cycle 'The University and the City,' organised every second year by the University of Toronto and the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt was held in Frankfurt. This time, within the framework of its Centenary Anniversary, the Goethe University invited its 10 partner universities: the University of Toronto, the University of Birmingham, Tel Aviv University, Osaka University, Vilnius University, the Charles University of Prague, the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, the Fudan University, Shanghai, ENS Lyon and the Jagiellonian University, which was represented by Prof. Andrzej Mania, Vice-Rector for educational affairs, and Dr Maria Kantor from the International Relations Office.

On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Goethe University, the JU Vice-Rector Prof. A. Mania handed its President Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl a congratulatory address and *Plus Ratio Quam Vis* Medal of the Jagiellonian University 650th Anniversary.

The conference 'The University and the City 2014. Autonomy of universities – autonomy of cities' gathered over 50 participants, including representatives of the cities (Kraków was represented by Vice-Mayor Magdalena Sroka) as well as the university authorities and international relations offices of the partner universities, academics, students and representatives of various associations and educational agencies. The two day intensive programme of the conference was filled with panel sessions, discussions and presentations of the invited universities. The university stands were placed in the lobby of the conference venue at the Goethe University's historic Westend campus.



M. Kantor

The Westend campus

The welcoming speeches were given by Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl, President of the Goethe University, and Mr Peter Feldmann, Lord Mayor of the City of Frankfurt. The former presented the history of the Goethe University, emphasizing that in 1914, it was founded by generous citizens of Frankfurt who saw the absence of a university as an obstacle to the city's development. In 2008, it regained the status of a civic university becoming a 'foundation under public law with legal capacity.' The latter stressed that Frankfurt (ca. 700,000 inhabitants) was the most international city in Germany, gathering people from about 170 nations, as well as a major European financial and economic centre (with more than 215 banks and 41 trade fairs and exhibitions attracting some 1.63 million visitors a year).

The opening speech was delivered by Mrs Leslie Wilson, Secretary-General of the European University Association. Her concern was globalisation, the growing importance of rankings, internationalisation and promotion of excellence. She also mentioned that the Bologna reform (3 cycle-degrees) made it easier for universities to co-operate. Moreover, she stressed that the autonomy of universities was never given but it needed to be negotiated between the university and the state.

The first session, chaired by Prof. Hans-Jürgen Puhle, Frankfurt, focused on the political sphere. It examined the questions of political interdependence between different scales of government. For years cities and universities had struggled to emancipate themselves from the government and the results of the struggles differed across countries. The panellists attempted to arrive at a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges of autonomy across various national systems.

The second panel was dedicated to the economic sphere and was chaired by Paul Bernd Spahn from Frankfurt. Its focus was on the highly ambiguous relationship between the university and the city, which was presented by the representatives of the University of Osaka, the Fudan University of Shanghai and the Charles University of Prague as well as the representatives of the cities, including Mrs Magdalena Sroka, Vice-Mayor of Kraków. The discussed problems included the role of the campus as a landmark of the city, the synergy between the university and the city, tourism, the university as a top employer of highly qualified staff that can generate vital impulses for the



Prof. A. Mania speaking during the final panel

local and regional economies and the city's responsibility in supporting the university's endeavours to attract high-calibre faculty and students.

The first day of the conference ended with a joint reception of the Goethe University and Frankfurt Rhein Main – Die Wirtschaftsinitiative during which the academic keynote 'UniverCity – how cities and universities interact' was given by Thomas Sevcik, CEO of the Arthesia Group, a strategic consultancy for cities and institutions. He mentioned such issues as decoupling from geography, free-thinking and protest and the early globalisation (St Thomas Aquinas) as well as that universities faced the following challenges: inclusiveness vs. excellence, independence vs. interdependence and value vs. wealth. Another scientific part of the reception was the interesting presentation of the results of a survey among the Goethe University's students concerning 'Perspective 2035: Goethe University students' views on the Metropolitan Area of the future.'

The second day of the conference began with a session entitled 'Whose university? Whose city? Civic engagement' and chaired by Prof. Jenny Phillimore from the University of Birmingham. The representatives of Vilnius University, Tel Aviv University and the University of Pennsylvania spoke about the university's contribution to solving societal problems and global challenges through research, empowering local residents in the process (e.g. 'University of the Third Age').

The next session focused on synergies, co-operation and competition: alliances among cities and universities. The chairperson was Prof. Gisela Welz from the Goethe University Frankfurt and the panellists embraced the representatives of the University of Birmingham and the City of Birmingham, Vilnius University, the Goethe University and Santander Universities. They stressed the importance of collaboration as well as city and university networks. Since the 1980s, cities have formed associations on the national and international level, e.g. Eurocities, Civitas or C40 (climate change). Now we have a myriad of networks focusing on various issues. Universities have also entered into different alliances: general networks based on mobility and collaborative research as well as sponsor-based networks such as Santander Universidades.



Prof. A. Mania handing the medal to Prof. Werner Müller-Esterl

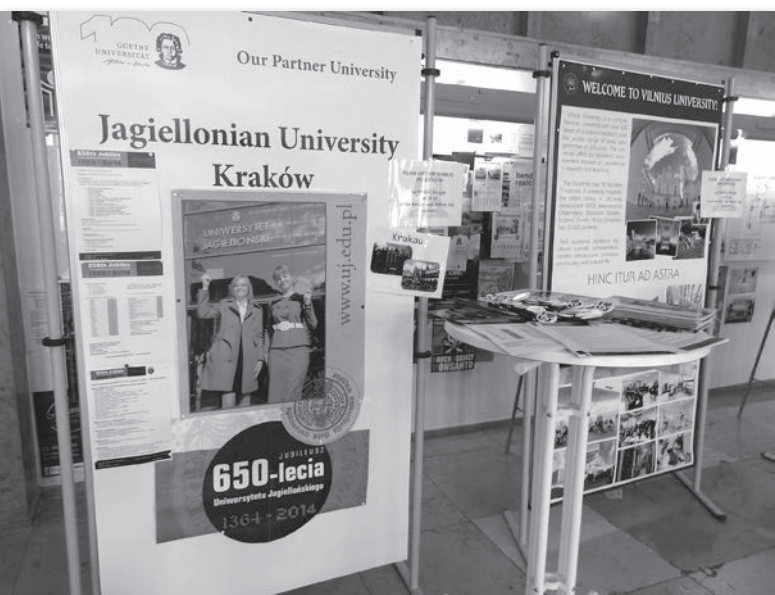
Moreover, this session addressed questions on the interplay between alliances and competitiveness. How many partners can a university sustain to have effects? What about massive online courses and open content? As for competitiveness, universities will always compete for best talents and students. It was stressed that collaboration was possible where we had a shared objective.

The final session 'Pulling the strings together' was chaired by Ms Megan Brenn-White from the Brenn-White Group, Marketing Communications for Internationalisation. Here one of the panellists was Prof. Andrzej Mania, Jagiellonian University. The other panellists were Prof. Wu Qing from the Shanghai Academy of Educational Science, Prof. Michael Whitby from the University of Birmingham and Prof. Rainer Klump from the Goethe University Frankfurt. They tried to answer the questions: Can a university survive without a city? Is the university a common good? Are universities good citizens? What is the image of the university? During the discussion the role of history as 'a flexible friend' was mentioned.

The closing reception was held in the Imperial Hall of the Römer City Hall of Frankfurt on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Goethe University Frankfurt am Main. The guest speaker who gave an address was Sir Albert Bore, leader of Birmingham City Council. The celebration was graced by two music works performed by Arundo Klarinetten Quartett under the musical direction of Matthias Schäfer from Dr. Hoch's Konservatorium.

Last but not least, the Goethe University Frankfurt, consisting of 16 faculties offering some 170 study programmes, is one of Germany's largest universities and academic home to almost 45,000 students. It enjoys a degree of autonomy from the government that is unique in the German university system. In 2012, it signed an agreement of scientific collaboration with the Jagiellonian University. As for the Erasmus LLP, both universities exchange staff and students in the fields of medicine, pharmacy, history of art, sociology, geography and Judaic studies.

M. Kantor



The Jagiellonian University stand

14TH FESTIVAL OF SCIENCE

With science through the centuries

The 14th Festival of Science in Kraków abounded in various attractions: lectures, panel discussions, presentations and artistic performances depicting this year's motto 'With science through the centuries'. The motto referred to the 650th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University.

The Festival was traditionally held in the Market Square, where a tent campus was located, on 21-24 May 2014. The medical presentations took place in the courtyard and buildings of the JU Collegium Medicum. The main aim of the Festival of Science is the promotion of knowledge and science. As usual this edition of the Festival drew several thousand people, both young and old, who wanted to see the presentations of 15 participating institutions, including 11 institutions of higher education.

For three days the JU faculties tried to do their best to attract both the young and the old, proving that science could be fascinating. This year the JU physicists prepared a show of physical experiences; the geologists presented the functioning of a seismograph and spoke about why volcanoes erupted; the mathematicians showed archival statistical publications and the faces of contemporary public statistics; the chemists prepared an exhibition about Maria Skłodowska-Curie; the Faculty of Management and Social Communication involved the audience in a management quiz and psychological tests.

The Department of Conservation of Works of Art (JU Museum) showed historical photographic techniques – workshops and emergency restoration. Visitors could see the camera-obscura, talbotype, wet kolodion or non-destructive techniques to identify archival photos.

In turn, the humanists spoke about the meanings of names, taught songs in foreign languages, explained the symbolisms of world religions, invited for Tea-time, i.e. Boston tea vs. Yerba Mate. The JU Office for the Disabled showed tools supporting the education of the disabled and taught the basics of the



The tent campus in the Market Square



Rector W. Nowak and Vice-Rector P. Laidler visiting the JU stands



Presentations in the JU Collegium Medicum

Braille alphabet. The offer prepared by the medical faculties was also very rich and useful. People could check their blood pressure and level of glucose and receive advice and leaflets concerning various diseases.

Those that were hungry for artistic impressions could watch the performances of students' orchestras, choirs, folk groups, cabarets, and concerts of classical and pop music, dance groups. 'The Jagiellonian University has prepared numerous diverse themes concerning all fields of science and knowledge', said the JU Rector Prof. W. Nowak

M. Kantor

JU STUDENTS VISITING MALAYSIA

A group of students of the JU Institute of Middle and Far East participated in a summer school in Malaysia on 8–24 June 2014. The school that took place in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand embraced a cycle of lectures at five Malaysian universities, sightseeing cities and monuments of this region, within a facultative course 'Developmental problems of Southeast Asia' as part of the students' study programme.

After a short stay in Singapore, the students went to Malaysia. Firstly, they visited Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM) in Batu Pahat in the borderland state of Johor. The students could listen to several lectures concerning the culture and heritage of Malaysia as well as the diverse nature of this country.

The next destination was the port of Malacca and the capital of Malaysia – Kuala Lumpur. The students were hosted at the biggest Malaysian university – the University of Malaya (UM). They visited the Asia-Europe Institute, where they got to know the functioning of this university unit. They listened to lectures on the changing political role of Malaysia in the

The whole group at the Merlion with the three towers of the Marina Bay Sands in the background



the monuments and to visit Putrajaya, a city in the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, where the administrative centre of the state is located.

Then the students went to Kuala Kangsar to visit another university – Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) in Kedah, in the north of Malaysia. The lectures at the UUM embraced issues concerning the foreign policy of Malaysia and regional integration on the basis of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union.

The next university on the route was Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) on Penang Island. Lectures on the intercultural differences were interwoven with visiting Georgetown and meeting the honorary consul of the Republic of Poland in Penang.

On their way to northern Malaysia, the students stopped in Arau, where Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP) is located. The students participated in lectures dedicated to the present problems of Malaysia and the whole region.

From the state of Perlis the students went to Thailand, which was the last destination of the summer school. In the capital of Thailand, Bangkok, the students saw the city, its temples, markets and museums. They could also visit Ayutthaya, the old capital of Thailand.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the participants of the summer school received financial support from the Foundation of JU Students and Alumni 'Bratniak.'

Ewa Trojnar



Singapore: Buddha Tooth Relic Temple



region and the socio-economic trends occurring in this country. Moreover, Rev. Prof. Krzysztof Kościelniak, one of the tutors of the school, gave a talk on the Christian-Muslim dialogue on the example of Poland. After having listened to a cycle of lectures, the students had the chance to visit the Museum of Asian Art of the University of Malaya, admiring the impressive collection of artifacts there.

The culmination of the students' stay in Kuala Lumpur was a visit to the Polish Embassy, which co-organised this school. There the students could get to know the practical aspects of the diplomats' work and listen to a presentation on the main guidelines of the Polish foreign policy concerning Malaysia and the military co-operation between Poland and Malaysia. The stay in the capital was also an occasion to see

Welcome ceremony at Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia



Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur



J. Ziemia

E. Trojnar

T. Murzyn